

THE SOUTHERNER

TARBOROUGH:

FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

Communications on Farming, Free Schools and Education generally would be very acceptable.

Communications must be handed in by Wednesday evening; and must be accompanied by a responsible name, or they will certainly not be published.

County Court.

Yesterday about noon, the February Term of this Court closed. The following magistrates were selected, to constitute the Special Court for the next twelve months: Jno. F. Speight, Lunsford R. Cherry, Henry T. Clark, David Barlow and Jesse C. Knight. Further details next week.

Jno. F. Speight, Esq., as Chairman of the Court, made a report in regard to the Wilson fund, which exhibits the following:

Sum total of good bonds, \$10,866
Balance in hand, cash, 869 11

A considerable body of land in Tennessee in litigation, also a large unencumbered tract not yet disposed of.

No other important business transacted during the week. The Waltons were acquitted of the charge of larceny, not however without learning that there is such a thing as being a "clever too cut" and paying well for the lesson. Wm. Johnston was convicted of maliciously killing a horse, which belonged to a Mr. Fleming. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment and fined \$1.

A Present to Dr. Thomas.

We stepped into Mr. Bowditch's Store, a few days since, to see the beautiful set of Instruments, now on exhibition at that place, and designed as a present to Dr. Wm. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, by his friends in this vicinity.

The Present consists of a complete set of *Obstetrical Instruments*, finished in the highest style of art, and is intended by the donors not only as a testimonial of his general merits as a physician, but of his eminent success in this particular branch of practice.

The whole is enclosed in a solid rosewood case, surmounted by a heavy silver plate bearing this inscription, "To Dr. Wm. Geo. Thomas, by his friends in Edgecombe, N. C., 1852."

It will remain a few days, and then be forwarded to Wilmington.

To record such a manifestation of deep and abiding friendship for one so truly worthy, is indeed a pleasure. We have known the Doctor for some time. As a man, we have always found him courteous and affable—as a physician, cool and determined, yet kind and sympathetic—as a citizen, always sustaining a deep, watchful interest in the public affairs of his community—in all things, the perfect gentleman.

We heartily wish him the success in life which he deserves—we could not wish him more.

We have received several poetical effusions, and as we are compelled to refuse a part, we will impartially decline all.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

Mr. Editor: I find that R. D. has changed his position from abstinence to masonry which necessarily compels me to appear again. "He being routed from his first position," that John the Baptist was a Son of Temperance by my first article, which clearly demonstrated that John the Baptist was not a member of the first abstinence society, as shown from the Acts of the Apostles; and in his second communication he joins Sampson with John the Baptist, and as they were forbidden to drink wine, &c., he also intends to do like them any how. Well under this position I have proved that Sampson was forbidden to eat swine flesh by the same law; and have proved that John's mission was to prepare a people for the Lord, and this Lord came as sovereign (God) and established his government in the world and gave laws to his people and bid them eat and drink, &c. I ac-

mit that John baptised our Saviour, but do not admit that he was born under the new dispensation; because he was born before Christ, and the Christian era commenced about twelve years after the birth of Christ, and about the year 27 after Christ, John began to preach and baptise, and so went on and fulfilled his mission; and here about the end of his mission, Christ established his church and government in the world and taught the people, that it was not that which a man eats or drinks defiles him, but that which proceeds from the heart of man.

Peter was an abstinence man, and said, nothing unclean or unclean had at any time entered into his mouth; and it was said to him, "call thou common or unclean, that which God has cleansed?" Arise, slay and eat. So Peter was taught better, and was told to kill and eat; and we are told how to eat and drink, and not to be gluttons nor drunkards.

John was born under the old dispensation, (the law) and baptised under the new, the gospel dispensation; and was bound by the law of the old, until the new was established by our Saviour, (God) which does not require abstinence from eating or drinking, but enjoins temperance (moderation) on all men.

Now until R. D. can show where Christ forbid the use of meats and wine to his church and the nations of the world, he places himself in opposition to God's government and the rights of man; because Christ bid them to eat and drink in remembrance of him, and of course this made null the old law of abstinence from meats and drinks. Whether the wine made at Gallilee was such as is now used, I do not know, nor does R. D.; but I will say that wine under the old dispensation was classed as strong drink, and forbidden: I will not limit, nor try to limit, God's power; but will say, the God that made man out of the dust and breathed into him the spirit of life, was able to make wine out of water as strong, yea stronger than Sampson or Adam; and as there was no wine at the marriage, he made wine and we have no authority to say it was not such wine as was in common use at this time, only better; and nothing was said on that occasion about Temperance beverage or Temperance bitters as now.

In this controversy I have said nothing about masonry whatever; and since R. D. is routed from post to pillar, I will follow him in his last retreat; and say once for all, that the order as far as I am acquainted, has had nothing to do with the politics of the country, or the religion of any man or society of men; that they have never stooped to conquer men's opinions by persecution or otherwise; that they, as a society, attend to their own business, and have left all others free to attend to theirs, and have at no time raised war on those of different opinions and sent out clownish lecturers to defame societies of men and men of as good morals as now live or have lived in any age of the world; because they do not see out of their eyes and understand out of their hearts—like the apostle White has done. No, sir, they have no nicknames to apply to those that are not of them, they have done honor to themselves, as a high minded set of gentlemen, as a society. I would that I could say the same things of the heads of the craftsmen of the Sons of Temperance; but the reverse is the picture. I will here make an extract from an article in the Southern Press, and adopt it as mine, as follows:

"Those engaged in this movement assume the character of moral reformers, although they admit into such associations the votaries of every other vice—gluttons, fops, misers, adulterers and swindlers. But this might be excused, provided they confined themselves to the expedients of moral suasion and voluntary self-restraint. The tendency, however, has occasionally been developed, of a design to enforce, by political power and by legislation, a conformity to this solitary fragment of a moral code. In the State of Maine, the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited, under the penalty of confiscation; and in New York, Ohio, and other States, a movement is going on for the same purpose. A law like this is a sumptuary law. If it can be justified, why not prescribe by law the costume of the people? If it were reduced to a uniform standard of coarseness and simplicity, a vast amount of money would be saved, extravagance would be prevented, and poverty, and want, and fraud, and crime, prevented. Why not restrict the size, and cost, and furniture of dwellings? Why not regulate diet, and restore the black porridge of Sparta?"

"Now, sumptuary regulations are enforced on the slaves of a plantation, liquor prohibited—very properly—on the ground that they are morally inferior and unfit to govern themselves. But for a mere numerical majority in a State to impose such restraints on a mi-

nority of political or social agents, is to enforce one of the essential conditions of slavery. Such is the progress of the North. Such is the modern transcendental idea of liberty and equality! As for success in any such attempt, it is essentially impossible. Compulsory morality is a contradiction in terms."

I endorse the above to be true in principle and if any State of the Union has a right by legislative enactments to forbid the making and using of spirits, they have the same right to forbid us to make corn, wheat and pork, and the eating or selling the same. Also, they have as much right to forbid us from riding in our own carriages, and buggies, or riding on horseback, and compel us all to attend Court, the muster, and go to meeting on foot. I look on such a code of temperance, to be intemperance. Temperance is a virtue. Then let us cultivate it in such a way to make it shine by moderation and example.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that I shall not have to appear again in print; and still hope I shall be found fighting against intemperance, as I always have done.

EX-M.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

[We intended to decline all articles on Temperance from third persons, until the present discussion had ended, but as the following was signed with the author's real name, and as he gave us as a reason for his zealous faith in the Temperance movement, the remembrance of the cruel treatment of a drunken parent, kind when sober, we could but insert it.—Ed.]

Ladies and Gentlemen, ye who have so successfully combated with alcohol and his legions, you have done much in staying the tide of desolation, that once threatened our almost every community, yet by evidence self produced, in your village this day there remains much to be done—and upon you the duty seems to devolve to arrest the tyrant in his nearer approach. There, you have struggled hard against an enemy greatly your superior in numbers, and through divine aid, have gained victory after victory, but the war is not yet ended, and the old ship "Temperance" must again be manned and fitted out for cruising. A war of extermination has been declared, and your armor anew, and though principles and powers oppose, that being who said "Cain where is thy brother," and who hath thus far signally blessed the enterprise will lead you on to certain victory. The giant with whom some years since you contended is now comparatively a dwarf, yet be awake lest he take the advantage while you slumber in security.

But who are they that oppose the advance of temperance principles? Are they citizens of character? Are they philanthropists? Are they those who love their neighbor as themselves? Are they those who preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace? If these are the opposers, let me beseech them to look upon that poor deluded man, who visited Tarboro' this morning, in a sober frame of mind, having the welfare of his family uppermost in his heart, now reeling through the streets regardless of wife or children. Whose work is this? Do you say the rum seller's? Not his alone, those would-be philanthropists and Christ's ministers have co-operated with him in scattering the fire brands of misery, crime, poverty, degradation and death by claiming for him the right to act and do as he pleased, as though man was created for himself only, and by withholding his influence when it was needed to bring back the wanderer, or to recover the lost one.—Go ye hypocritical lovers of the divine injunction, to the house or hotel of that poor degraded man, look upon every thing there the impress of destitution. Look upon the scanty furniture, the still more scanty wardrobe, witness the rising emotions of that loyal wife, as she gazes upon you in alarm knowing that you have been instrumental in bringing this almost insupportable load of misery upon her, by always securing for yourself some place of safety when the battle approached, stilling the censures of conscience by saying "am I my brother's keeper?"—Remember "cursed shalt thou be."

What reparation can you make for the injuries you have done this, and many similarly circumstanced families? Well may it be said to you "go to ye (hypocrites) weep and howl for the misery that shall come upon you."

Sons of Temperance—Daughters of Temperance—your cause is a just, holy, and righteous one, and so long as one of our fellow beings is to be seen reeling about the streets from intoxication—so long as sufferings are sustained by alcoholic drinks, so long be assured you are to be on duty, even until your leader says, "this is enough."

Heaven bless you in your philanthropic labors of love—heaven bless the poor laborer, and help him to throw

off the shackles that have so long bound him in sorrow—and, Father! bless the broken-hearted wife and despoiled children, and grant that they may see better days. A. Sherman. Tarboro', Feb. 24, 1852.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Union.

In the Senate, Mr. Badger said, "Mr. President, I will state that I received two or three series of resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, which were, for reasons not necessary to mention transmitted to me so late that no opportunity was offered of presenting them at the last session of Congress; and in consequence of their being left at home when I came here this winter, they were, with certain other papers, transmitted to me. On account of some delay in the transmission of these papers, I have not heretofore had an opportunity of presenting them to the Senate. As I do not mean any longer to be neglectful of that duty, I now present, therefore, resolutions passed by the Legislature of N. Carolina in relation to the encouragement of home industry, and requesting their members of both branches of Congress to vote against any increase of tariff duty. I also present a resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of the re-opening of the inlet at or near Nag's Head, between the Ocean and Albemarle sound; also resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of opening a communication between Beaufort harbor and the waters of Pamlico sound; and also in favor of a hydrographical survey of the waters between Pamlico sound and Beaufort harbor, known as Cove sound. I ask that these resolutions may be received, and without reading, that they may be printed for the use of the Senate."

The motion was agreed to. Messrs. Mangum and Badger presented petitions from Assistant Marshals asking additional compensation. The private calendar was taken up. The bill for the relief of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company was considered in Committee of the Whole; ordered to a third reading and passed. In the House, after a long debate, the bill regulating the mileage of the Delegation from Oregon was passed. Various private bills were considered and passed. Adjourned over from Friday to Saturday.

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the celebrated Gaines cases adversely to the claim made by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines to the property of the late Mr. Clark, of N. Orleans, thus affirming the decision of the U. S. District Court for the District of Louisiana. The property involved amounted to several millions.

Wm. Journal.

GREENVILLE PLANK ROAD.

The Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held their annual meeting at Greenville on Thursday last. We learn that the President, Alfred Moye Esqr., declined a re-election, and that R. L. Myers, Esqr., of Washington, was elected President for the ensuing year. The Directors are,—Messrs Joseph Potts, B. F. Hanks, and B. F. Havens, of Washington, Wm. Bernard, Alfred Moye, S. F. Johnson, B. G. Albrighton and Dr. S. B. Evans of Pitt and Dr. Watson, of Wilsons. Mr. Wm. D. Moye, was elected Treasurer; and Mr. John A. Selby, Secretary of the Board. We learn that arrangements have been made to prosecute the work with vigor, and it is expected that it will be completed to Wilson during the present year. Six miles next to Greenville, will be placed under toll by the 10th of March. Portions of the road at other points are already completed, and will be placed under toll as rapidly as they can be connected with the division nearest to Greenville.

Goldboro' Rep.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.

We perceive the new arrangement of the mails between New York and New Orleans has been finally concluded upon and the contracts with the several companies have been signed at the Post Office Department. There will be two trains a day in each direction on the Wilmington Rail Road, but whether both will deliver mails at the different stations or but one we do not know at present. The trains from the North will leave Weldon at 1 1/2 P. M. and at 11 P. M. arriving at Goldsboro about 5 1/2 P. M. and 3 A. M. respectively; the trains going North will pass this point at about 12, M., and 6 1/2 P. M. The time from New York to this place will be about 33 hours; and the time from this place to New York will be about 30 hours, as we estimate it.—ib.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Prof. Emmons, State Geolo-

gist, has written a letter to Gov. Reid, giving an account of his visit to the Coal region in Chatham County. He has traced the coal to extend 17 or 18 miles with an average thickness of at least 6 feet. Layers of slate divides two beds beneath the one near the surface. Prof. E. says there can scarcely be doubt that there is a breadth of coal of two miles, at least, and which extends seven or eight miles continuously. He has, however, no idea that the coal field is thus restricted either in length or breadth.

The quality of the coal of Chatham is excellent. It is adapted to parlor use, but particularly to the manufacture of gas for lighting houses and streets; and also for coke which may be employed in the manufacture of best kinds of bar iron. He sees no reason why it may not supersede the foreign bituminous coals. It is remarkably free from the sulphuret of iron. This mineral, however is disseminated through the black shades—an important fact to be borne in mind when large quantities are to be sent to market, for if this shale is mixed with the coal in considerable quantities it may produce spontaneous combustion. At the last accounts Prof. E. was engaged in examining the Marl beds in Bladen County.—Spirit of the Age.

Sales of Stocks.—A sale of Fayetteville Bank Stock was made here a few days ago at \$115, divide off. And sales of Cape Fear Bank Stock at \$115 and \$115 50.—Fay. Observer.

Filial Affection.—Insanity.—The Salisbury Watchman of Thursday says: "Mr. Spruce McKay, of Davidson county, a young man, of 24 or 25 years, became mentally deranged on Saturday last. The immediate cause of it, was the death of his father, Wilson McKay, who died on the day previous. His friends, we learn, have taken him to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia, S. C."

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The penalty for a violation of the law on the part of the company is a fine of \$300 to \$5,000, besides being liable for all damage that may result.

THE BLIND.

The Blind Department in the N. C. institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, having commenced operations in July last under favorable auspices, the friends of that afflicted class are expected to exert themselves in every part of the State to bring them within reach of its benefits. There are, no doubt, many blind children within our borders of good capacity and sound health, who would be improved beyond the most sanguine expectations of their neighbors, if they could be brought early under instruction and be allowed to enjoy those advantages which a wise and bountiful legislation will continue to provide for them. But in order to effect this truly benevolent object some little activity is requisite on the part of those who desire its success. The blind must be sought out and enlightened as to the possibility of their being educated, and the increased enjoyment and usefulness which may result from mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge. It requires effort; but surely there can be no necessity to urge the benevolent to exertion, in a case which appeals directly to the finest feelings of human heart. A statement of the case is all that is wanting to awaken the attention and enlist the sympathies of all good citizens and christians.—Post.

The Proposed Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

We have taken some pains to inform ourselves in reverence to this matter, about which those journals that have spoken at all, have either spoken in ridicule, or expressed themselves in the guarded language of doubt. We take it for granted, from facts in our possession, that this proposed exhibition will take place in New York during the approaching season. The Committee have completed their European arrangements, and their agents have, by recent steamers, sent communications from all the leading exhibitors at the World's Fair, and from a large number of other persons in different parts of the continent. The following, among many other magnificent works, their proprietors

have already announced their determination and engagement to send: The great Equestrian Statue of Washington, by Marochetti, the celebrated Veiled Figure by Monod, the colossal statues of Webster, Robert Peel, and Wesley, and the Crucifixion, all by Carew, the Arizona by Kiss, the exquisite statue of Columbus, and over a hundred other subjects from artists of reputation in Europe. The eminent artists of Düsseldorf have likewise contributed a large number of their valuable paintings, which the aggregate are estimated in value at not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is already certain that Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria and Turkey will send over their richest and most elaborate productions for the American exhibition.

Many of our readers have seen the beautiful and appropriate design for the palace by Sir Joseph Paxton, who has won so much reputation as the architect of the Crystal Palace at London. Already upwards of fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed by some of our New York citizens, and no doubt entertained by those best acquainted with the subject, that all the money required can be obtained without any difficulty. There is time enough to carry the design out, and some of the most influential, respectable and opulent citizens of New York, have manifested their willingness to become interested in any extent that may be necessary in the execution of the great plan. It is probable that the Exhibition will not be so large as the one at London, but it will doubtless be valuable, and brilliant, for the reason that the American Committee are resolved to pursue a different course from the London Commissioners.

They do not deem it necessary that the plan of their building should be so extensive, for one half the Crystal Palace was occupied with dry goods, silks, carpets and articles of a like nature, which will not be admitted on so extensive a scale as the American Exhibition; the policy adopted being designed to embrace only choice samples of the textile fabrics, with which the competition between our countrymen and Europeans. It is intended that every article in the Exhibition shall be useful and instructive and that it shall not become what the Crystal Palace was,—little more in some of its departments than a great bazaar for advertising hundreds and thousands of different kinds of cloths and textile fabrics, most of which are but a repetition of each other, and none of them with few exceptions, worthy of being admitted into an enclosure where, to be admitted at all, implies the presumption that there is superiority either in the genius that invented, or the skill which executed.

Our participation as Americans in the world's Fair, has also been a matter of doubtful policy in the estimation of many of our most precious countrymen. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American exhibitors receive no manner of advantage whatever by sending their works to London, although many of them may have derived great advantages from going there themselves. What would chiefly benefit this country, would be to invite the Europeans to bring over to our Exhibition all the various products of their genius and industry, for most instances those products would be sold and remain here; and wherever they exceeded our own would serve as valuable models to be imitated first, and afterwards surpassed. But the great advantage we should derive from an exhibition on the side of the water, would be to attract capitalists, artists, manufacturers, and men of taste from Europe for the purpose of making themselves better acquainted with our resources as a nation, and with the astonishing progress we have made in all the arts which embellish and adorn civilized life. In this manner new channels of commercial intercourse would be opened for the transmission and sale of our products.